

APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

Atty. Dkt. No. PW 284139
(M#)

Invention: Process for the Preparation of L-Amino Acids By Fermentation and Nucleotide Sequences Coding for the accDA Gene

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- Divisional Application
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- Design Application
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In App. No. _____ / _____

SPECIFICATION

Process for the preparation of L-amino acids by
fermentation and nucleotide sequences coding for the accDA
gene

5 The invention provides nucleotide sequences coding for the accDA gene and a process for the preparation of L-amino acids, especially L-lysine, by fermentation using corynebacteria in which the accDA gene is amplified.

10 State of the art

L-Amino acids, especially L-lysine, are used in animal nutrition, in human medicine and in the pharmaceutical industry.

15 It is known that these amino acids are prepared by the fermentation of strains of corynebacteria, especially *Corynebacterium glutamicum*. Because of their great importance, attempts are constantly being made to improve
20 the preparative processes. Improvements to the processes may relate to measures involving the fermentation technology, e.g. stirring and oxygen supply, or the composition of the nutrient media, e.g. the sugar concentration during fermentation, or the work-up to the
25 product form, e.g. by ion exchange chromatography, or the intrinsic productivity characteristics of the microorganism itself.

The productivity characteristics of these microorganisms
30 are improved by using methods of mutagenesis, selection and mutant choice to give strains which are resistant to antimetabolites, e.g. the lysine analog S-(2-aminoethyl)cysteine, or auxotrophic for amino acids of regulatory significance, and produce L-amino acids.

35 Methods of recombinant DNA technology have also been used for some years in order to improve L-amino acid-producing

strains of *Corynebacterium* by amplifying individual amino acid biosynthesis genes and studying the effect on L-lysine production. Surveys of this subject have been published inter alia by Kinoshita ("Glutamic Acid Bacteria" in:
5 Biology of Industrial Microorganisms, Demain and Solomon (Eds.), Benjamin Cummings, London, UK, 1985, 115-142),
Hilliger (BioTec 2, 40-44 (1991)), Eggeling (Amino Acids 6,
261-272 (1994)), Jetten and Sinskey (Critical Reviews in
Biotechnology 15, 73-103 (1995)) and Sahm et al. (Annals
10 of the New York Academy of Science 782, 25-39 (1996)).

The enzyme acetyl-CoA carboxylase catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA. The enzyme from *Escherichia coli* consists of four subunits. The accB gene codes for biotin carboxyl carrier protein, the accC gene for biotin carboxylase and the accA and accD genes for transcarboxylase (Cronan and Rock, Biosynthesis of Membrane Lipids, in: *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella typhimurium* (ed. F.C. Neidhardt), 1996, pp. 612-636, American Society 15 for Microbiology). Because of the property of the enzyme to carboxylate acyl groups in the form of acyl-CoA, it is 20 also called acyl-CoA carboxylase.

The nucleotide sequence of the accBC gene from
25 *Corynebacterium glutamicum* has been determined by Jäger et al. (Archives of Microbiology 166, 76-82 (1996)) and is generally available from the data bank of the European Molecular Biologies Laboratories (EMBL, Heidelberg, Germany) under accession number U35023. The accBC gene 30 codes for a subunit of acetyl-CoA carboxylase which carries a biotin carboxyl carrier protein domain and a biotin carboxylase domain.

Object of the invention

The object which the inventors set themselves was to provide novel procedures for the improved preparation of L-amino acids, especially L-lysine, by fermentation.

Description of the invention

L-Amino acids are used in animal nutrition, in human medicine and in the pharmaceutical industry. It is therefore of general interest to provide novel improved processes for the preparation of L-amino acids.

When L-lysine or lysine is mentioned in the following text, it is understood as meaning not only the base but also the salts, e.g. lysine monohydrochloride or lysine sulfate.

The invention provides a preferably recombinant DNA originating from *Corynebacterium* which is capable of replication in coryneform microorganisms and which at least contains the nucleotide sequence coding for the accDA gene shown in SEQ ID No. 1.

The invention also provides a DNA capable of replication, as claimed in claim 1, with:

- (i) the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID No. 1,
- (ii) at least one sequence corresponding to the sequence
 - (i) within the region of degeneracy of the genetic code, or
 - (iii) at least one sequence hybridizing with the sequence complementary to the sequence (i) or (ii), and optionally
- (vi) [sic] neutral sense mutations in (i).

The invention also provides coryneform microorganisms, especially of the genus *Corynebacterium*, transformed by the introduction of said DNA capable of replication.

5

The invention further relates to a process for the preparation of L-amino acids by fermentation using corynebacteria which, in particular, already produce the L-amino acids and in which the nucleotide sequences coding 10 for the accDA gene are amplified and, in particular, overexpressed.

Finally, the invention also provides a process for the amplification of acyl-CoA carboxylase in corynebacteria by 15 joint overexpression of the novel accDA gene according to the invention and the known accBC gene.

In this context the term "amplification" describes the increase in the intracellular activity, in a microorganism, 20 of one or more enzymes which are coded for by the appropriate DNA, for example by increasing the copy number of the gene(s), using a strong promoter or using a gene coding for an appropriate enzyme with a high activity, and optionally combining these measures.

25

The microorganisms which the present invention provides can produce L-amino acids from glucose, sucrose, lactose, fructose, maltose, molasses, starch or cellulose or from glycerol and ethanol. Said microorganisms can be 30 representatives of corynebacteria, especially of the genus *Corynebacterium*. The species *Corynebacterium glutamicum* may be mentioned in particular in the genus *Corynebacterium*, being known to those skilled in the art for its ability to produce L-amino acids.

35

Suitable strains of the genus *Corynebacterium*, especially of the species *Corynebacterium glutamicum*, are the known wild-type strains:

5 *Corynebacterium glutamicum* ATCC13032
 Corynebacterium acetoglutamicum ATCC15806
 Corynebacterium acetoacidophilum ATCC13870
 Corynebacterium thermoaminogenes FERM BP-1539
 Brevibacterium flavum ATCC14067

10 *Brevibacterium lactofermentum* ATCC13869 and
 Brevibacterium divaricatum ATCC14020

and L-amino acid-producing mutants or strains prepared therefrom, for example:

15 *Corynebacterium glutamicum* FERM-P 1709
 Brevibacterium flavum FERM-P 1708
 Brevibacterium lactofermentum FERM-P 1712
 Corynebacterium glutamicum FERM-P 6463 and
 Corynebacterium glutamicum FERM-P 6464

20 The inventors have succeeded in isolating the novel accDA gene from *C. glutamicum*. The accDA gene or other genes are isolated from *C. glutamicum* by first constructing a gene library of this microorganism [sic] in *E. coli*. The
25 construction of gene libraries is documented in generally well-known textbooks and handbooks. Examples which may be mentioned are the textbook by Winnacker entitled From Genes to Clones, Introduction to Gene Technology (Verlag Chemie, Weinheim, Germany, 1990) or the handbook by Sambrook et al.
30 entitled Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). A very well-known gene library is that of the *E. coli* K-12 strain W3110 constructed by Kohara et al. (Cell 50, 495-508 (1987)) in λ vectors. Bathe et al. (Molecular and General Genetics 252, 35 255-265 (1996)) describe a gene library of *C. glutamicum* ATCC13032 constructed using cosmid vector SuperCos I (Wahl et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA

84, 2160-2164 (1987)) in the E. coli K-12 strain NM554 (Raleigh et al., Nucleic Acids Research 16, 1563-1575 (1988)). Börmann et al. (Molecular Microbiology 6(3), 317-326) in turn describe a gene library of C. glutamicum

- 5 ATCC13032 using cosmid pHC79 (Hohn and Collins, Gene 11, 291-298 (1980)). A gene library of C. glutamicum in E. coli can also be constructed using plasmids like pBR322 (Bolivar, Life Sciences 25, 807-818 (1979)) or pUC9 (Viera et al., Gene 19, 259-268 (1982)). Restriction- and
10 recombination-defective E. coli strains are particularly suitable hosts, an example being the strain DH5 α mcr described by Grant et al. (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 87, 4645-4649 (1990)). The long DNA fragments cloned using cosmids can then in turn be
15 subcloned into common vectors suitable for sequencing, and subsequently sequenced, e.g. as described by Sanger et al. (Proceedings of the National [sic] of Sciences of the United States of America [sic] USA 74, 5463-5467 (1977)).

- 20 The novel DNA sequence from C. glutamicum coding for the accDA gene was obtained in this way and, as SEQ ID No. 1, is part of the present invention. The coding region (cds) of the accDA gene is shown in SEQ ID No. 2. The amino acid sequence of the corresponding protein was also derived from
25 the present DNA sequence by the methods described above. The resulting amino acid sequence of the accDA gene product is shown in SEQ ID No. 3.

Coding DNA sequences which result from SEQ ID No. 1 due to
30 the degeneracy of the genetic code are also part of the invention. Similarly, DNA sequences which hybridize with SEQ ID No. 1 or sections of SEQ ID No. 1 are part of the invention. Furthermore, conservative amino acid exchanges, e.g. the exchange of glycine for alanine or of aspartic
35 acid for glutamic acid in proteins, are known to those skilled in the art as sense mutations, which do not cause a fundamental change in the activity of the protein, i.e.

they are neutral. It is also known that changes at the N and/or C terminus of a protein do not substantially impair its function or can even stabilize it. Those skilled in the art will find information on this subject inter alia in

5 Ben-Bassat et al. (Journal of Bacteriology 169, 751-757 (1987)), O'Regan et al. (Gene 77, 237-251 (1989)), Sahin-Toth et al. (Protein Sciences 3, 240-247 (1994)), Hochuli et al. (Bio/Technology 6, 1321-1325 (1988)) and well-known textbooks on genetics and molecular biology. Amino acid
10 sequences which correspondingly result from SEQ ID No. 3 are also part of the invention.

The inventors have found that overexpression of the accDA genes in corynebacteria improves L-lysine production.

15 An overexpression can be achieved by increasing the copy number of the appropriate genes or mutating the promoter and regulatory region or the ribosome binding site located upstream from the structural gene. Expression cassettes
20 incorporated upstream from the structural gene work in the same way. Inducible promoters additionally make it possible to increase the expression in the course of L-lysine production by fermentation. Measures for prolonging the life of the mRNA also improve the expression.
25 Furthermore, the enzyme activity is also enhanced by preventing the degradation of the enzyme protein. The genes or gene constructs can either be located in plasmids of variable copy number or be integrated and amplified in the chromosome. Alternatively, it is also possible to
30 achieve an overexpression of the genes in question by changing the composition of the media and the culture technique.

Those skilled in the art will find appropriate instructions
35 inter alia in Martin et al. (Bio/Technology 5, 137-146 (1987)), Guerrero et al. (Gene 138, 35-41 (1994)), Tsuchiya and Morinaga (Bio/Technology 6, 428-430 (1988)), Eikmanns

et al. (Gene 102, 93-98 (1991)), EP 0 472 869, US
4,601,893, Schwarzer and Pühler (Bio/Technology 9, 84-87
(1991)), Reinscheid et al. (Applied and Environmental
Microbiology 60, 126-132 (1994)), LaBarre et al. (Journal
5 of Bacteriology 175, 1001-1007 (1993)), patent application
WO 96/15246, Malumbres et al. (Gene 134, 15-24 (1993)),
Japanese Offenlegungsschrift JP-A-10-229891, Jensen and
Hammer (Biotechnology and Bioengineering 58, 191-195
(1998)), Makrides (Microbiological Reviews 60, 512-538
10 (1996)) and well-known textbooks on genetics and molecular
biology.

An example of a plasmid by means of which the accDA gene
can be overexpressed is pZ1accDA (Figure 1), which is
15 contained in the strain MH20-22B/pZ1accDA. Plasmid
pZ1accDA is an E. coli - C. glutamicum shuttle vector which
carries the accDA gene and is based on plasmid pZ1 (Menkel
et al., Applied and Environmental Microbiology 55(3), 684-
688 (1989)). Other plasmid vectors capable of replication
20 in C. glutamicum, e.g. pEKEx1 (Eikmanns et al., Gene 102,
93-98 (1991)) or pZ8-1 (EP 0 375 889), can be used in the
same way.

The inventors have also found that overexpression of the
25 known accBC gene in addition to the novel accDA gene
according to the invention in corynebacteria improves acyl-
CoA carboxylase production. An example of a plasmid by
means of which the accDA gene and the accBC gene can be
jointly overexpressed is pEK0accBCaccDA (Figure 2).
30 Plasmid pEK0accBCaccDA is an E. coli - C. glutamicum
shuttle vector which carries the accBC and accDA genes and
is based on plasmid pEK0 (Eikmanns et al., Gene 102, 93-98
(1991)). Other plasmid vectors capable of replication in
C. glutamicum, e.g. pEKEx1 (Eikmanns et al., Gene 102, 93-
35 98 (1991)) or pZ8-1 (EP 0 375 889), can be used in the same
way.

In addition, it can be advantageous for L-amino acid production to overexpress not only the accDA gene but also one or more enzymes of the biosynthetic pathway. Thus it is possible, for example for the preparation of L-lysine,

5

- simultaneously to overexpress the dapA gene coding for dihydridipicolinate synthase (EP-B 0 197 335), or
- simultaneously to amplify a DNA fragment conferring S-10 (2-aminoethyl)cysteine resistance (EP-A 0 088 166).

Furthermore, it can be advantageous for the production of L-amino acids, especially L-lysine, to switch off undesirable secondary reactions as well as overexpress the

15 accDA gene (Nakayama: "Breeding of Amino Acid Producing Micro-organisms" in: Overproduction of Microbial Products, Krumphanzl, Sikyta, Vanek (eds.), Academic Press, London, UK, 1982).

20 The microorganisms prepared according to the invention can be cultivated for L-lysine production continuously or discontinuously by the batch process, the fed batch process or the repeated fed batch process. A summary of known cultivation methods is provided in the textbook by Chmiel
25 (Bioprozesstechnik 1. Einführung in die Bioverfahrenstechnik (Bioprocess Technology 1. Introduction to Bioengineering) (Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart, 1991)) or in the textbook by Storhas (Bioreaktoren und periphere Einrichtungen (Bioreactors and Peripheral
30 Equipment) (Vieweg Verlag, Brunswick/Wiesbaden, 1994)).

The culture medium to be used must appropriately meet the demands of the particular strains. Descriptions of culture media for various microorganisms can be found in the
35 handbook "Manual of Methods for General Bacteriology" of the American Society for Bacteriology (Washington DC, USA, 1981). Carbon sources which can be used are sugars and

carbohydrates, e.g. glucose, sucrose, lactose, fructose, maltose, molasses, starch and cellulose, oils and fats, e.g. soya oil, sunflower oil, groundnut oil and coconut fat, fatty acids, e.g. palmitic acid, stearic acid and 5 linoleic acid, alcohols, e.g. glycerol and ethanol, and organic acids, e.g. acetic acid. These substances can be used individually or as a mixture. Nitrogen sources which can be used are organic nitrogen-containing compounds such as peptones, yeast extract, meat extract, malt extract, 10 corn steep liquor, soybean flour and urea, or inorganic compounds such as ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, ammonium phosphate, ammonium carbonate and ammonium nitrate. The nitrogen sources can be used individually or as a mixture. Phosphorus sources which can be used are 15 phosphoric acid, potassium dihydrogenphosphate or dipotassium hydrogenphosphate or the corresponding sodium salts. The culture medium must also contain metal salts, e.g. magnesium sulfate or iron sulfate, which are necessary for growth. Finally, essential growth-promoting substances 20 such as amino acids and vitamins can be used in addition to the substances mentioned above. Suitable precursors can also be added to the culture medium. Said feed materials can be added to the culture all at once or fed in appropriately during cultivation.

25

The pH of the culture is controlled by the appropriate use of basic compounds such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonia or aqueous ammonia, or acid compounds such as phosphoric acid or sulfuric acid. Foaming can be 30 controlled using antifoams such as fatty acid polyglycol esters. The stability of plasmids can be maintained by adding suitable selectively acting substances, e.g. antibiotics, to the medium. Aerobic conditions are maintained by introducing oxygen or oxygen-containing 35 gaseous mixtures, e.g. air, into the culture. The temperature of the culture is normally 20°C to 45°C and preferably 25°C to 40°C. The culture is continued until

formation of the desired L-amino acid has reached a maximum. This objective is normally achieved within 10 hours to 160 hours.

- 5 L-Lysine can be analyzed takes place [sic] by means of anion exchange chromatography followed by ninhydrin derivatization, as described by Spackman et al. (Analytical Chemistry 30, 1190 (1958)).
- 10 The following microorganisms have been deposited in the Deutsche Sammlung für Mikrorganismen [sic] und Zellkulturen (German Collection of Microrganisms [sic] and Cell Cultures (DSMZ), Brunswick, Germany) under the terms of the Budapest Treaty:
 - 15 • Corynebacterium glutamicum strain DSM5715/pZ1accDA as DSM12785
 - Corynebacterium glutamicum strain DSM5715/pEK0accBCaccDA
- 20 as DSM12787

The process according to the invention is used for the preparation of L-amino acids, especially L-aspartic acid, L-asparagine, L-homoserine, L-threonine, L-isoleucine and L-methionine, by the fermentation of corynebacteria. It is used particularly for the preparation of L-lysine.

Examples

The present invention is illustrated in greater detail below with the aid of Examples.

5

Example 1

Cloning and sequencing of the accDA gene

- 10 A gene library of *C. glutamicum* ATCC13032 was constructed using cosmid pHc79 (Hohn and Collins, Gene 11, 291-298 (1980)), as described by Börmann et al. (Molecular Microbiology 6(3), 317-326).
- 15 A chosen cosmid was digested with the restriction enzymes EcoRI and XhoI as instructed by the manufacturer of these restriction enzymes (Boehringer Mannheim). The DNA fragments formed were mixed with vector pUC18 (Norlander et al., Gene 26, 101-106 (1983)), which had also been treated
- 20 with the restriction enzymes EcoRI and XhoI, and, after treatment with T4 DNA ligase, were cloned into the *E. coli* strain DH5αmcr (Grant et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 87, 4645-4645 [sic] (1990)), as described by Sambrook et al. (Molecular Cloning, a
- 25 Laboratory Manual (1989), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories). The transformants were selected on LB agar containing 50 µg/ml of ampicillin, as described by Sambrook et al. (Molecular Cloning, a Laboratory Manual (1989), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories). Plasmid DNA was isolated from a
- 30 transformant and called pUCaccDA. Subclones were then prepared, via exonuclease III digestion, using the kit (Erase-a-Base) provided for this purpose by Promega (Heidelberg, Germany). Said subclones were sequenced by the dideoxy chain termination method of Sanger et al.
- 35 (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 74, 5463-5467 (1977)). This was done using the Auto-Read Sequencing Kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala,

Sweden). Gel electrophoretic analysis was carried out with the automatic laser fluorescence (A.L.F.) sequencer from Amersham Pharmacia Biotech (Uppsala, Sweden). The nucleotide sequence obtained was analyzed with the HUSAR 5 software package (Release 4.0, EMBL, Heidelberg, Germany). The nucleotide sequence is shown in SEQ ID No. 1. Analysis of the nucleotide sequence showed an open reading frame of 1473 base pairs, which was called the accDA gene. The accDA gene from *C. glutamicum* codes for a polypeptide of 10 484 amino acids.

Example 2

Expression of the accDA gene in *Corynebacterium glutamicum*

15 The accDA gene was subcloned into vector pZ1 (Menkel et al., Applied and Environmental Microbiology 55, 684-688 (1989)) for expression in *C. glutamicum*. This was done by cleaving plasmid pUCaccDA (cf. Example 1) with the 20 restriction enzyme ClaI. The resulting 1.6 kb fragment was isolated as described in Example 1, treated with Klenow polymerase and alkaline phosphatase and used for ligation to pZ1, said vector having been linearized with ScaI beforehand. The ligation mixture was used to transform *E. coli* DH5 α mcr (Grant et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 87, 4645-4645 [sic] (1990)) and transformants were selected on LB agar containing kanamycin (50 μ g/ml) to give the 7.7 kb shuttle vector pZ1accDA (Figure 1). This was incorporated into the strain DSM5715 25 by means of electroporation, as described by Haynes (FEMS Microbiol. Letters 61, 329-334 (1989)), and the transformants were selected on LBHIS agar (Liebl et al., FEMS Microbiology Letters 65, 299-304 (1989)) to give the *C. glutamicum* strain DSM5715/pZ1accDA.

Example 3

Preparation of L-lysine with the strain DSM5715/pZlaccDA

5 After precultivation in medium CgIII (Keilhauer et al., Journal of Bacteriology 175, 5595-5603 (1993)), the strain DSM5715/pZlaccDA was cultivated in production medium CgXII (Keilhauer et al., Journal of Bacteriology 175, 5595-5603 (1993)). 4% of glucose and 50 mg/l of kanamycin sulfate
10 were added.

After incubation for 48 hours, the optical density at 660 nm and the concentration of L-lysine formed were determined. The experimental results are shown in Table 1.

15

Table 1

Strain	OD	L-Lysine g/l
DSM5175 [sic]	31.4	7.2
DSM5715/pZlaccDA	43.1	8.0

Example 4

20

Joint expression of accBC and accDA

(i) Construction of expression vector pEK0accBCaccDA
Plasmid pWJ71 containing accBC (Jäger et al., Archives of
25 Microbiology 166, 76-82 (1996)) was digested with the restriction enzymes AgeI and SmaI and then treated with Klenow polymerase and alkaline phosphatase. In a parallel operation, plasmid pUCaccDA was digested [sic] EcoRI/XhoI and then treated with Klenow polymerase and alkaline phosphatase. The 2.1 kb fragment carrying accDA was isolated by preparative isolation from an agarose gel, which was carried out as described by Sambrook et al.
30 (Molecular Cloning, a Laboratory Manual (1989), Cold Spring

Harbor Laboratories). Said fragment was ligated to vector pWJ71, which had been prepared as described above. The 4.6 kb fragment carrying accBCaccDA was cleaved from the resulting plasmid by KpnI/SalI digestion and again isolated 5 by preparative agarose gel electrophoresis. To ligate this fragment to *C. glutamicum*/E. coli shuttle vector pEK0 (Eikmanns et al., Gene 102, 93-98 (1991)), pEK0 was digested with the restriction enzymes KpnI and SalI and then treated with Klenow polymerase and alkaline 10 phosphatase. The vector prepared in this way was ligated to the 4.6 kb fragment carrying accBCaccDA. The resulting vector pEK0accBCaccDA is shown in Figure 2. This vector was incorporated into the strain ATCC13032 by means of 15 electroporation (Haynes, FEMS Microbiol. Letters 61, 329-334 (1989)), as described in Example 2, to give the *C. glutamicum* strain ATCC13032/pEK0accBCaccDA.

(ii) Determination of the acyl-CoA carboxylase activity

After preculture in medium CGIII (Keilhauer et al., Journal 20 of Bacteriology 175, 5595-5603 (1993)), the strain *C. glutamicum* ATCC13032/pEK0accBCaccDA was grown in medium CGXII, which is described by Keilhauer et al. (Journal of Bacteriology 175, 5595-5603 (1993)). The cells were harvested by centrifugation and the cell pellet was washed 25 once with 60 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.2) and resuspended in the same buffer. The cells were digested by means of a 10-minute ultrasound treatment (Branson sonifier W-250, Branson Sonic Power Co., Danbury, USA). The cell debris was then separated off by centrifugation for 30 minutes at 30 4°C and the supernatant was used as crude extract in the enzyme test. The reaction mixture for the enzyme test contained 60 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.2), 65 mM KHCO₃, 1 mM ATP, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 4 mM acyl-CoA (choice of acetyl-CoA or propionyl-CoA) and 4 mg of crude extract in a reaction 35 volume of 1 ml. The test mixtures were incubated at 30°C, 100 µl samples were taken after 15, 30, 45 and 60 seconds and their concentration of malonyl-CoA or methylmalonyl-CoA

was determined by means of HPLC analysis (Kimura et al., Journal of Bacteriology 179, 7098-7102 (1997)). As shown in Table 2, the strain C. glutamicum ATCC13032/pEK0accBCaccDA exhibits a high acyl-CoA carboxylase activity with both acetyl-CoA and propionyl-CoA, whereas the control strain has only a low acyl-CoA carboxylase activity with both acetyl-CoA and propionyl-CoA.

Table 2: Specific acyl-CoA carboxylase activity ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$ and mg protein) in C. glutamicum

Strain	Acyl-CoA carboxylase activity with the substrate	
	acetyl-CoA	propionyl-CoA
ATCC13032/pEK0accBCaccDA	0.048	0.124
ATCC13032/pEK0	0.011	0.018

The following Figures are attached:

15

- Figure 1: Map of plasmid pZlaccDA
- Figure 2: Map of plasmid pEK0accBCaccDA

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Degussa-Hüls AG

Forschungszentrum-Jülich GmbH

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nucleotide sequences coding for the accDA gene

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<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.1

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20 <212> DNA

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25 <222> (508)...(1980)

<223> accDA

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aacgtgtgaa tgtgaagtta cctaactcac attgcaatgc gatagcgatt tggaaaactc 180

35

actcccccca atatcttaac tttaaacttaa aagtagtgtt ttacctgcat ttataaaagt 240

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caaggcgtgc aggccacgc acttttaagc caaggctta tcgacggat cgcccgaa 1860

accgagcaact ttgttgaaga aattctcgac acaatcagca acggcccttc cgaattggat 1920

aacaatccgg agagggcgaa acgcacagt cgttcacac gatttgcgcg tttagcgca 1980

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taaagaaaaat tatgcgtga tcaaatacgat gatgaacacc agggtaacggc cagacagtgg 2040

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 Ala Leu Thr Leu Ile Asp Ser Val Leu Asp Pro Asp Ser Phe Ile Ser

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10 tgg aat gaa act ccc caa tat gac aac ctc aat caa ggc tat gca gag 144
 Trp Asn Glu Thr Pro Gln Tyr Asp Asn Leu Asn Gln Gly Tyr Ala Glu
 35 40 45

acc ttg gag cgg gct cga agc aag gcc aaa tgc gat gaa tcg gta att 192
 15 Thr Leu Glu Arg Ala Arg Ser Lys Ala Lys Cys Asp Glu Ser Val Ile
 50 55 60

act gga gaa ggc acc gtg gag ggc att ccg gta gcc gtt att ttg tcc 240
 Thr Gly Glu Gly Thr Val Glu Gly Ile Pro Val Ala Val Ile Leu Ser
 20 65 70 75 80

gat ttt tcc ttc ctc ggc ggt tct ttg ggc acg gtc gcg tcg gtg cgc 288
 Asp Phe Ser Phe Leu Gly Gly Ser Leu Gly Thr Val Ala Ser Val Arg
 85 90 95

25 atc atg aag gcg att cac cgc gcc aca gag ctg aaa ctc cca ctg ctg 336
 Ile Met Lys Ala Ile His Arg Ala Thr Glu Leu Lys Leu Pro Leu Leu
 100 105 110

30 gtc tcc cct gct tcc ggt ggt gcg cgc atg cag gaa gac aat cga gct 384
 Val Ser Pro Ala Ser Gly Gly Ala Arg Met Gln Glu Asp Asn Arg Ala
 115 120 125

ttt gtc atg atg gtg tcc ata acc gcg gct gtg cag cgt cac cgc gag 432
 35 Phe Val Met Met Val Ser Ile Thr Ala Ala Val Gln Arg His Arg Glu
 130 135 140

gcg cat ttg ccg ttc ctg gtg tat ttg cgc aat ccc acg atg ggt ggc 480
 Ala His Leu Pro Phe Leu Val Tyr Leu Arg Asn Pro Thr Met Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160

5 gcc atg gcc tcg tgg ggt tca tct ggg cat ctc act ttt gcg gaa ccc 528
 Ala Met Ala Ser Trp Gly Ser Ser Gly His Leu Thr Phe Ala Glu Pro
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ggc gcg cag ata ggt ttc ctg ggt cct cgc gtg gtg gag tta acc act 576
 10 Gly Ala Gln Ile Gly Phe Leu Gly Pro Arg Val Val Glu Leu Thr Thr
 180 185 190

ggg cat gcg ctt cca gac ggt gtg cag cag gcg gag aat ttg gtg aaa 624
 Gly His Ala Leu Pro Asp Gly Val Gln Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Val Lys
 15 195 200 205

act ggt gtg att gat gga att gtg tcg cca ctc caa ttg cgt gca gcg 672
 Thr Gly Val Ile Asp Gly Ile Val Ser Pro Leu Gln Leu Arg Ala Ala
 210 215 220

20 gtg gca aaa acc ctc aag gtt att cag ccg gta gag gca acg gat cgt 720
 Val Ala Lys Thr Leu Lys Val Ile Gln Pro Val Glu Ala Thr Asp Arg
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25 ttt tct cca aca act cct ggc gtg gca ctt ccg gtg atg gag gcg att 768
 Phe Ser Pro Thr Thr Pro Gly Val Ala Leu Pro Val Met Glu Ala Ile
 245 250 255

30 gcg cgt tct cgt gac ccg cag agg cct gga atc ggg gag att atg gaa 816
 Ala Arg Ser Arg Asp Pro Gln Arg Pro Gly Ile Gly Glu Ile Met Glu
 260 265 270

acg ttg ggg gca gac gtc aag ctt tct ggt gcg cgt gct ggc gca 864
 Thr Leu Gly Ala Asp Val Val Lys Leu Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Gly Ala
 35 275 280 285

ttg agc ccg gct gtg cgc gtt gcc ctg gcg cgc atc ggg ggc cgg ccc 912

Leu Ser Pro Ala Val Arg Val Ala Leu Ala Arg Ile Gly Gly Arg Pro

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295

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gtg gtg ctg att ggg cag gat cgc cgc ttc acg ctt ggg ccg cag gag. 960

5 Val Val Leu Ile Gly Gln Asp Arg Arg Phe Thr Leu Gly Pro Gln Glu

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310

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320

ctg cgt ttt gcg cgt cgt ggc att tcg ctg gcg cgc gag cta aac ctg 1008

Leu Arg Phe Ala Arg Arg Gly Ile Ser Leu Ala Arg Glu Leu Asn Leu

10

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ccg atc gtg tcc atc atc gac acc tcc ggc gcc gaa ttg tcg cag gcg 1056

Pro Ile Val Ser Ile Ile Asp Thr Ser Gly Ala Glu Leu Ser Gln Ala

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gct gag gag ctc ggc atc gca agc tcg att gcg cgc acc ttg tcc aag 1104

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355

360

365

20 ctt atc gac gct ccc ctc ccc acc gtt tcg gtc att att ggt cag ggc 1152

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25 Val Gly Gly Ala Leu Ala Met Leu Pro Ala Asp Leu Val Tyr Ala

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gcc gaa aac gcg tgg ctg tcc gca ttg cca cca gag ggc gcc tcg gcc 1248

Ala Glu Asn Ala Trp Leu Ser Ala Leu Pro Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser Ala

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410

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atc ctc ttc cgc gac acc aac cac gcc gcg gaa atc ata gag cga caa 1296

Ile Leu Phe Arg Asp Thr Asn His Ala Ala Glu Ile Ile Glu Arg Gln

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425

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35

ggc gtg cag gcg cac gca ctt tta agc caa ggg ctt atc gac ggg atc 1344

Gly Val Gln Ala His Ala Leu Leu Ser Gln Gly Leu Ile Asp Gly Ile

435

440

445

gtc gcc gaa acc gag cac ttt gtt gaa gaa att ctc ggc aca atc agc 1392
Val Ala Glu Thr Glu His Phe Val Glu Glu Ile Leu Gly Thr Ile Ser.

5 450

455

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aac gcc ctc tcc gaa ttg gat aac aat ccg gag agg gcg gga cgc gac 1440
Asn Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Asp Asn Asn Pro Glu Arg Ala Gly Arg Asp
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agt cgc ttc aca cga ttt gag cgt tta gcg cag 1473
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Trp Asn Glu Thr Pro Gln Tyr Asp Asn Leu Asn Gln Gly Tyr Ala Glu
35 40 45

30

Thr Leu Glu Arg Ala Arg Ser Lys Ala Lys Cys Asp Glu Ser Val Ile
50 55 60

Thr Gly Glu Gly Thr Val Glu Gly Ile Pro Val Ala Val Ile Leu Ser
35 65 70 75 80

Asp Phe Ser Phe Leu Gly Gly Ser Leu Gly Thr Val Ala Ser Val Arg

85

90

95

Ile Met Lys Ala Ile His Arg Ala Thr Glu Leu Lys Leu Pro Leu Leu

100

105

110

5

Val Ser Pro Ala Ser Gly Gly Ala Arg Met Gln Glu Asp Asn Arg Ala

115

120

125

Phe Val Met Met Val Ser Ile Thr Ala Ala Val Gln Arg His Arg Glu

10

130

135

140

Ala His Leu Pro Phe Leu Val Tyr Leu Arg Asn Pro Thr Met Gly Gly

145

150

155

160

15 Ala Met Ala Ser Trp Gly Ser Ser Gly His Leu Thr Phe Ala Glu Pro

165

170

175

Gly Ala Gln Ile Gly Phe Leu Gly Pro Arg Val Val Glu Leu Thr Thr

180

185

190

20

Gly His Ala Leu Pro Asp Gly Val Gln Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Val Lys

195

200

205

Thr Gly Val Ile Asp Gly Ile Val Ser Pro Leu Gln Leu Arg Ala Ala

25

210

215

220

Val Ala Lys Thr Leu Lys Val Ile Gln Pro Val Glu Ala Thr Asp Arg

225

230

235

240

30 Phe Ser Pro Thr Thr Pro Gly Val Ala Leu Pro Val Met Glu Ala Ile

245

250

255

Ala Arg Ser Arg Asp Pro Gln Arg Pro Gly Ile Gly Glu Ile Met Glu

260

265

270

35

Thr Leu Gly Ala Asp Val Val Lys Leu Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Gly Ala

275

280

285

Leu Ser Pro Ala Val Arg Val Ala Leu Ala Arg Ile Gly Gly Arg Pro
290 295 300

5 Val Val Leu Ile Gly Gln Asp Arg Arg Phe Thr Leu Gly Pro Gln Glu
305 310 315 320

Leu Arg Phe Ala Arg Arg Gly Ile Ser Leu Ala Arg Glu Leu Asn Leu
325 330 335

10 Pro Ile Val Ser Ile Ile Asp Thr Ser Gly Ala Glu Leu Ser Gln Ala
340 345 350

Ala Glu Glu Leu Gly Ile Ala Ser Ser Ile Ala Arg Thr Leu Ser Lys
15 355 360 365

Leu Ile Asp Ala Pro Leu Pro Thr Val Ser Val Ile Ile Gly Gln Gly
370 375 380

20 Val Gly Gly Ala Leu Ala Met Leu Pro Ala Asp Leu Val Tyr Ala
385 390 395 400

Ala Glu Asn Ala Trp Leu Ser Ala Leu Pro Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser Ala
405 410 415

25 Ile Leu Phe Arg Asp Thr Asn His Ala Ala Glu Ile Ile Glu Arg Gln
420 425 430

Gly Val Gln Ala His Ala Leu Leu Ser Gln Gly Leu Ile Asp Gly Ile
30 435 440 445

Val Ala Glu Thr Glu His Phe Val Glu Glu Ile Leu Gly Thr Ile Ser
450 455 460

35 Asn Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Asp Asn Asn Pro Glu Arg Ala Gly Arg Asp
465 470 475 480

Ser Arg Phe Thr Arg Phe Glu Arg Leu Ala Gln

485

490